

New or Little-known Elateridae (Coleoptera) from Japan, XLVII

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Abstract A new species of elaterid beetle is described and illustrated from Honshu, Japan. This species is named *Chatanayus hidaensis*.

In the present study, I am going to describe a new species of elaterid beetle from Japan. The holotype of the new taxon to be described in this paper is preserved in the collection of the National Science Museum (N. H.), Tokyo.

Before going further, I wish to express my sincere gratitude to Dr. Shun-Ichi UENO of the National Science Museum (Nat. Hist.), Tokyo, for his kindly reading the manuscript and giving me useful suggestions, and Mr. Kentarou TOYOSHIMA of Gifu for his kindness in offering this unique specimen captured by Mr. A. MIYANO.

Chatanayus hidaensis sp. nov. (Elaterinae: Agriotini)

(Fig. 1 A–C)

Male. Length 9 mm, width about 2.3 mm. Body slender, nearly parallel-sided and gently convex above; surface rather shining, wholly castaneous yellow except for head and pronotum more or less darker; antennae and legs pale yellowish brown; vestiture pale yellowish brown, fine and semidecumbent.

Head gently convex between eyes, broadly flattened on subvertical portion between antennae; surface coarsely and rugosely punctate; clypeal margin obtrapezoidal, with basal rim broadly and transversely truncate. Antennae rather elongate, extending beyond posterior angles of pronotum at least by apical two segments; basal segment robust and subcylindrical; 2nd small and subclavate, 3rd obconical and a little longer than 2nd, 4th about 1.5 times as long as 3rd, from 4th to 10th rather weakly serrate (Fig. 1B ↑).

Pronotum trapezoidal, a little longer than its broadest width at posterior angles, with sides slightly sinuate at middle, thence gradually converging towards anterior angles; disc moderately convex, coarsely, evenly and deeply punctate, without median longitudinal channel or smooth line; posterior angles produced posteriad, each bearing a distinct carina above along lateral margin. Prosternal process almost straightly projecting posteriad, with outer surface acutely dentate near apex. Scutellum lingulate, flattened and weakly excavated at middle.

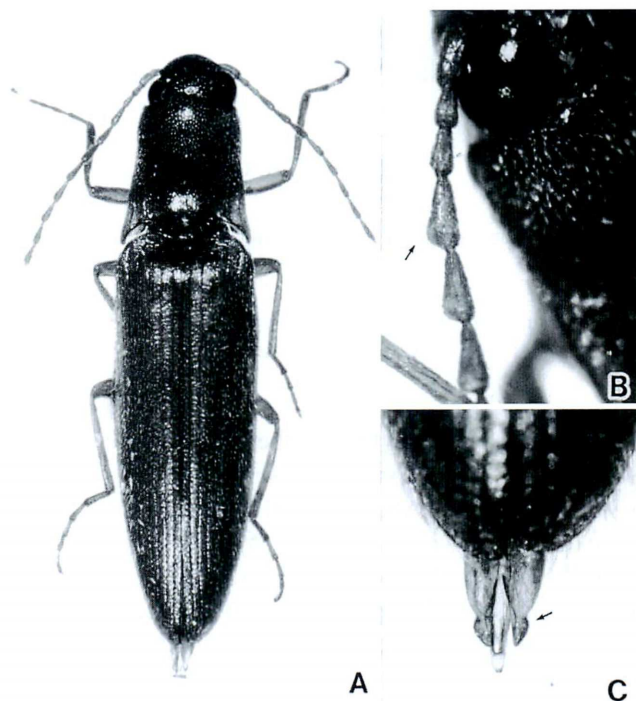


Fig. 1. A, *Chatanayus hidaensis* sp. nov., holotype, male; B, same, some left antennal segments; C, same, apical portion of male genitalia, dorsal aspect.

Elytra a little less than three times as long as its basal width, with sides almost parallel in basal halves, thence weakly rounded and gradually convergent towards apices which are ordinarily rounded, striae well defined, deeply and regularly punctate in striae; intervals rather flattened, shallowly and irregularly rugose.

Male genitalia as illustrated (Fig. 1C); median lobe longer than lateral lobes and gradually narrowing towards obtusely pointed apex; each apical portion of lateral lobes subtriangular and obtusely pointed at apex, with outer margin slightly rounded outwards and the base obtusely angulate postero-laterad (Fig. 1C ↑).

Female unknown.

Holotype: ♂, Ōsaka-tôge, Kamitakara-mura, Gifu Prefecture, 16–VIII–2003, A. MIYANO leg., captured by light trap.

Distribution. Gifu Pref., Honshu, Japan.

This new species is somewhat allied to *C. ishiharai* (NAKANE et KISHII, 1954) from the western areas of Honshu, Shikoku and Kyushu, but can be distinguished from the latter by the larger and slenderer body, longer and more weakly serrate antennae from 4th to 10th segments, trapezoidal form of pronotum, flattened intervals of elytral striae and different shape of male genitalia.

要 約

大平仁夫：日本産コメツキムシ科の新種，XLVII. —— 本報告ではElaterinae亜科に含まれる1新種を下記のように命名して記載した。

Chatanayus hidaensis (ヒダウスカバイロコメツキ). 本種は宮野昭彦氏が、岐阜県上宝村大坂峠において夜間採集をされた折りに飛来した、体長9mmの1雄個体に基づいて記載したものである。一般外形は本州の中部以西から四国、九州にかけて分布が知られている *C. ishiharai ishiharai* (ウスカバイロコメツキ) に類似しているが、より扁平で細長い体、台形状をした前胸背板、より細長い触角などにより識別できる。雌個体は未知である。

References

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A New Record of *Rhagonycha basarukini* KAZANTSEV (Coleoptera, Cantharidae) from Hokkaido, Japan

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Rhagonycha basarukini KAZANTSEV, 1994 was described from Sakhalin as a subspecies of *R. nopporensis* WITTMER, 1971. After that, ŠVIHLA (1995) raised it to an independent species after a comparative study with the holotype of *R. nopporensis*. The distribution of *R. basarukini* has hitherto been known only from Sakhalin.

Recently, I had an opportunity to examine many cantharid specimens collected from Hokkaido through the courtesy of Mr. HORI of the Historical Museum of Hokkaido. Through the examination, I found strange specimens closely resembling *R. nopporensis*, but the male genitalia were evidently different in shape from those of the latter, especially in the apices of the ventral processes. *Rhagonycha nopporensis* always has hook-shaped apices of the ventral processes, whereas the specimens in question are provided with rounded ones. The male genitalia of this type are rather related to those of *R. basarukini* than to those of *R. nopporensis*. I requested Dr. KAZANTSEV of the Russian Academy of Science for a loan of the holotype of *R.*